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BANZER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE RETURNING HOME

PY261855Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Any state can firmly make the political declaration that it is sovereign, free and independent. And, logically, any sovereign state will want to find its own solution to its own problems. Anyone who stands for the principle of intervention is as wrong as anybody can be.

This was stated by Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez during a press conference which he gave today at 1015 in the Plaza Room of the Plaza Hotel when he answered a question about the statement made by Foreign Minister Montes at the OAS assembly meeting regarding the issue of nonintervention among the states.

The Bolivian president, who arrived in Argentina on 23 June at the special invitation of Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla to attend the final World Cup game, stated that he found the Argentine people to be much better off now since the tense atmosphere which he had observed during his prior visits had lessened and there was, he said, a renewal of faith and confidence among the people.

In answer to a question, he stated that the cost of democracy in Latin American countries has always been high, that democracy presents problems but that the process is worth undertaking. He added: I say this because I am basically democratic and nationalistic in practice regarding my activities and my behavior.

Regarding the Bolivian landlocked situation, Banzer thanked Argentina for the installations granted at Puerto Rosario. He said: We still have very little experience, but this was successful. This does not mean, however, that we leaders are satisfied. Even if Bolivia is given ports and installations in all countries, what Bolivia needs is something of its own, he emphasized.

Regarding the sale of gas to Argentina, he affirmed, that Bolivia is in a position to increase the volume of gas which is at present being supplied to Argentina.

He was asked regarding the U.S. President's statement about the Bolivian search for an outlet to the sea, and Banzer stated that he was pleased with it, emphasizing that finding this outlet is a must for Bolivia.

In reply to another question, General Banzer denied that unofficial representatives of the Bolivian and Chilean governments are holding meetings to reach an agreement which may restore diplomatic ties. He added: Breaking relations does not solve the problem, but when it concerns the interests of the people who see the developments and the lack of a solution through a resumption of diplomatic relations, the leaders have to interpret the feelings of the people.

In another part of the press conference and recalling another statement he made before, the Bolivian president reasserted that God is a nationalist. He stated: I am a Catholic and a practicing Christian and I believe in these things. It is probably faith which helps me to believe this.

When asked whether he had any difference with General Pereda, the Bolivian presidential candidate for the 9 July elections, he denied that and stated, on the contrary, that he will vote for him--in a completely personal act without any relation to the government itself.

He indicated that the role of the armed forces, particularly in South American countries, must be oriented toward participation. He added: The armed forces have often acted as nonparticipants, as observers of the political phenomenon; this is what causes coups, military uprisings and revolutions. At other times, they have acted as an instrument of political parties or of the people, and I do not think this is good either. They have to have responsibility within the political activity of the country.

Regarding Foreign Minister Montes' proposal at the OAS General Assembly meeting to discuss the problem of human rights and terrorism, he said: Even though it is a problem affecting the decisionmaking and sovereignty of each country, the issue is one that can be discussed at an organization such as the OAS, and it must be discussed to seek formulas to solve the problems which arise in this regard.

Asked about the possibility of meeting with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who is also in the country, he answered that there was no point which he wanted to discuss with him but that he would greet him if he had the opportunity.

Regarding the final score of the soccer World Cup, he did not want to make a prediction, but he indicated that he supported Argentina in the game with the Netherlands. He said that he did not see the people's joy on 21 June after Argentina beat Peru but that he had heard about it. He stated: I am pleased to see that Argentina can, through this championship, achieve unity with regards to patriotic symbols such as the flag and moral and cultural values, which will help unify the people. He added: The people must be united by some means.

He was then asked what General Banzer Suarez would do after the elections, and he answered: Whatever the people want.

The Bolivian president was accompanied by Maj Victor Aguilar, Bolivian press director; Gen Raul Tejerina, chief of the military household; and Gen Walter Castro, Bolivian ambassador to Argentina.

Banzer Leaves

FY261257Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1140 GMT 26 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jun--Bolivian President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez left from Jorge Newbery military airport for his country at 0825 today in a Bolivian Air Force plane. Argentine President Gen Jorge Rafael Videla was at the airport to see him off.

PARAGUAYAN MINISTER REITERATES INTEREST IN CORPUS

FY241751Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1558 GMT 24 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun--Delfin Ugarte Centurion, Paraguayan industry and commerce minister, reiterated today that his country is interested in building the Corpus hydroelectric complex which is to be constructed in Argentina.

At the same time, he termed as false a report published in a newspaper in Misiones Province which indicates that he expressed an opinion of being against the project's implementation.

Ugarte Centurion spoke with journalists at Ezeiza International Airport shortly after arriving in Argentina along with a large Paraguayan delegation which came on a special flight of that country's airline.

Accompanying Ugarte Centurion was Paraguayan Public Health and Social Welfare Minister Adan Godoy Jimenez. The two ministers were received by Secretary of Sanitary Medicine Adolfo Maillet and Paraguayan Ambassador Antonio Masulli Fuster.

Ugarte Centurion explained that he had come to Argentina by virtue of a special invitation from Industrial Development Secretary Raymundo Podesta to see the final matches of the world soccer championship, particularly the Sunday match between Argentina and the Netherlands.

He said that Paraguayans hoped that Argentina would win the coveted title of champion.

During his conversation with newsmen, he emphasized the good relations between the two countries which are favorable to industrial complementation. He said that this area is an ideal means for implementing projects which should utilize the energy reserves his country has at its disposal.

Finally, on being asked about the Corpus project, Ugarte Centurion said that President Alfredo Stroessner's government has already set forth in clear and precise form the Paraguayan position regarding this "great undertaking which we are carrying forward with Argentina and which we hope will have a successful outcome."

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

PY2700018Y Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Jun 78 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Argentina's International Policy"]

[Text] At the opening of the eighth OAS General Assembly, U.S. President Carter gave a speech in which he analyzed the continent's most important questions. On that occasion he referred to what he called the "democratization" of Latin America, in other words, the transfer from authoritarian governments to institutional ones; to the economic difficulties provoked by customs protectionism; to his country's desire for keeping the region free of nuclear weapons and of restricting the sale of other conventional arms in the region; and to Bolivia's landlocked situation--an obstacle to harmony among nations. The following remarks made by President Carter are of special interest for our country. Carter said: "My government will not be deterred from our open and enthusiastic policy of promoting human rights," adding that "we will continue to demonstrate that the flagrant disdain for the international norms (of respect for those rights) have their price."

With this last remark President Carter assumed the role of judge regarding the conduct of each American country on the matter of human rights, warning that if they are violated the United States will demonstrate that this has its "price." The announcement of these purposes is sufficient to observe that they contradict the principle of "non-intervention" of a state in the internal affairs of others and that in this way they harm the sovereignty and legal equality of the latter. What has just been said is so clear that it does not need to be demonstrated and the only thing left to do is to deplore the insistent U.S. desire to control the way in which other governments treat their own citizens, setting the United States up as their defender regarding these governments and according to the case.

However, the speech which we are discussing does not clarify what "price" the punished countries will have to pay. From the stance adopted recently by U.S. representatives to world credit organizations, it can be surmised that the United States will surely oppose the granting of loans or credits for implementing large-scale public works projects or campaigns intended to improve health or education--even though this is legally inadmissible.

On the other hand, our Foreign Ministry has released a communique which reports that the Argentine foreign minister, in the government's name, has invited the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission to visit our country and to "extensively investigate the question and verify, in Argentina, the juridical-legal conditions which are in force." In the same communique it is indicated that our Foreign Ministry "is very pleased with the favorable attitude shown by the commission for developing a substantial dialog concerning the current situation in Argentina, which is characterized by the enforcement of exceptional measures which had to be adopted in order to exercise the legitimate right of defense in the face of terrorism's attack.

This means a type of acknowledgement of the competence of this international commission for analyzing and judging decisions made by our government in internal affairs which are within its exclusive and inalienable jurisdiction. Diplomatic tradition and unquestionable sovereign right of our country to govern itself without foreign intervention and control indicate that an error has been made which must necessarily and immediately be corrected through the measures which prudence advises.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that what has been said confirms the known difficulties which our government trips over regarding its foreign relations, especially at a particularly delicate time in which our country has to face territorial and other types of controversies which can lead to a serious international crisis. We have repeatedly indicated the erroneous guidelines of our diplomacy which makes us remain within the sphere of Third World countries, without forgetting other aspects which merit analysis and solutions. The fact is, for one reason or another, that very few times has Argentina been so isolated and has had to suffer a so generalized and harmful propaganda campaign against its prestige and interests. This background data shows the need that our government, with the advice of specialists and advisers with recognized knowledge and experience, revise the international policy it has followed up to the present time and seek, without tolerating foreign interference or requesting the opinion of any international organization, the path for returning the country to its rightful place in the community of nations in view of its clean international trajectory and the undeniable importance this means.

DECISION ON MRS PERON EXPECTED SOON

PA251622Y Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 25 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, Jun 25 (AFP)--Former President Isabel Peron will be freed from arrest no later than June of 1980, according to a decision to be announced soon by the Argentine Government, reliable sources said here today. The ruling is expected to be made public around July 15, they said.

Mrs. Peron, widow of former President Juan Peron, has been held at a naval base in Buenos Aires Province since shortly after she was overthrown on March 24, 1976. She is charged with misuse of public funds and, if convicted, could be sentenced to four years in prison, according to judicial sources. The sources added that following Mrs. Peron's pledge to act as a non-political figure rather than as a leader of the Peronist political movement, the government is expected to agree to free her by 1980, after allowing her an unspecified time under house arrest.

BANZER RETURNS; ADRIAZOLA DUE TUESDAY

PY270119Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] As we reported in our noon cast, President Hugo Banzer this afternoon resumed his activities at Government House after returning from a brief stay in Buenos Aires where he was especially invited by his Argentine colleague, Jorge Rafael Videla. President Banzer left Buenos Aires this morning for Santa Cruz. He made a 1-hour stop at the Asuncion airport before arriving in Santa Cruz. After having lunch in Santa Cruz and taking a short rest, the president arrived in La Paz at approximately 1600 and was at Government House at approximately 1700.

Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola is expected to arrive from Washington tomorrow afternoon. The foreign minister is there attending the OAS General Assembly. The foreign minister's arrival is awaited with great expectation since he will have to report on the reactions to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's words regarding Bolivia's landlocked situation. He will also report on the speech he delivered to the OAS in which he noted our country's landlocked situation brought on by the unjust war of 1879.

MORE OPPOSITION SECTORS ALLEGE HARASSMENT

PY231542Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Text] With only 16 days left before the 9 July elections, the candidates continue making rash promises, while the political opposition parties are crying out against electoral frauds.

The Historic National Revolutionary Movement, headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro, has just stated that the cadets of the military school and the police academy have been deceitfully registered for the elections, which is a clear breach of legal rules.

Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, candidate for a sector of the Socialist Party, has stated in Oruro that the fraud has involved [words indistinct] the registering of dead citizens and the elimination of regulations which govern the participation of the citizenry in (?the elections).

The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], meanwhile, is demanding a trial of the persons who attacked Rafael Torres Terceros, PDC deputy candidate, who was brutally (?beaten) in the town of Aiquile in Cochabamba Department. Remo di Natale, vice presidential candidate for the PDC, has said that it has been proposed to put an end to the criminal [words indistinct].

The most numerous accusations have come from La Paz and Cochabamba departments. The Revolutionary Front of the Left has asked for punishment of the person responsible for the attack against its candidates Casiano Amurrio and Domitila de Chungara in the town of (Arieto), 27 km from Cochabamba city.

The Tupac Katari Indian Movement has charged that three peasants have been mistreated in (Balcoco), attributing the ill treatment to (Horacio Balboa), political agent in (Lafaya) and in charge of advertising for General Pereda in that town. The Tupac Katari National Confederation of Rural Workers has charged military intervention [words indistinct] throughout the country. This intervention is most strongly felt in Omasuyos Province in La Paz Department through Maj (Daniel Clavijo). It adds that a similar attitude is found in Viacha in Ingavi Province, La Paz Department, where Major (Bustos) is using soldiers of the Toledo regiment for his own purposes and had them raid the peasant central of the region.

Another form of official pressure against the opposition has been charged by the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP] because of a paid advertisement, published by the committee for Santa Cruz, according to which extremist groups will interfere with the (?rally organized for) Hernan Siles Zuazo in Santa Cruz. The FUDP has issued an answer, warning the National Electoral Court that the government is responsible for the (?security) and physical integrity of the candidates. It then stresses that the court will be made responsible for any acts of violence which may occur during Siles Zuazo's visit to Santa Cruz, which will take place on 1 July.

THREE MORE GROUPS JOIN SILES ZUAZO'S FUDP

PY241549Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Three groups have recently joined the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP], a political sector led by former constitutional President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

This was reported to Radio Panamericana by official FUDP spokesmen who said that their political front has received, in the last few days, moral and material support from both civic and political institutions. They said that the front has been openly joined by the faction of the Revolutionary Party of the National Left [PRIN] which is called the PRIN (?Moral) Command and led by (Jose Morales), (Daniel Saravia) and (Jaime Benavides).

PRIN, led by Juan Lechin Oquendo, the well-known leader of the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia and of the Bolivian Labor Central, has suffered a split because a sector was in disagreement with the Revolutionary Front of the Left, which has nominated Casiano Amurrio and Domitila de Chungara as its presidential and vice presidential candidates.

The leftist democratic organization which is headed by former President Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas has also officially joined the multifaceted FUDP which supports the presidential candidacy of Hernan Siles Zuazo.

It has also been reported to Radio Panamericana that the National Liberation Alliance [Alianza de Liberacion Nacional--ALIN], a political party which supported Gen Juan Jose Torres' government, has also joined the FUDP. ALIN is now led by Maj Ruben Sanchez (ret).

PAZ ESTENSSORO REJECTS NOMINATION TO OAS POST

PY240256Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Victor Paz Estenssoro, former president and current presidential candidate, has rejected an invitation from international organizations to become a candidate for OAS secretary general.

Paz Estenssoro accused the U.S. Government of interfering in the internal affairs of Latin American countries.

These remarks were made in Cochabamba to a Radio Panamericana reporter when Paz Estenssoro was asked about his nomination as OAS secretary general.

He said that this was only a trick aimed at disrupting his current political campaign, to prevent him from winning the July elections.

THREE U.S. SHRIMP BOATS IMPOUNDED

PY270257Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty reported today that the Brazilian Coast Guard has seized three U.S. fishing boats in Brazilian territorial waters as they were shrimp fishing in the area of Amapa.

Although the incident occurred on 23 June, the Foreign Ministry has not yet received any complaint from U.S. Embassy. Judging from the geographic coordinates involved, there can be no doubt as to the legitimacy of the Brazilian action. The ships were taken to Belem and more than 3,000 kilos of shrimp were seized from them.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0235 GMT on 27 June reports that three ships are the "Cayenne-Laura," "Anita Key," and the "Seven Seas," that the crews are aboard the ships, that Brazilian officials are conducting the appropriate trial and that a fine will have to be paid for the release of the ships.]

SIMONSEN EXPLAINS GATT DISCUSSIONS WITH U.S.

PY262038Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jun 78 p 25 PY

[Text] Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen confirmed yesterday that Brazil and the United States are working on an agreement on the code of export incentives which will have to be voted on by the GATT. He also said that he is studying the U.S. proposal to include the damages clause among its commercial laws in exchange for the freezing of incentives granted by the Brazilian Government for national exports.

According to the damages clause--for which the Brazilian Government has been struggling ever since the current round of GATT talks started--a given country can levy taxes (surcharges, compensatory duties, etc) on imports only when it can be proved that such imports seriously harm local industries.

The problem of establishing damage--on which the two governments disagree--also seems to have been solved: Damage will be assessed by a state or parastate commission of the importing country, with the right to appeal before the GATT in case of disagreement. The establishment of set export quotas considered adequate for the protection of local industry would be an additional measure. Should the exporting country exceed this quota it would become liable for punishment.

The minister stated that there is not question of a bilateral agreement but merely an attempt at signing a document stating a common viewpoint within the framework of the multilateral talks underway in Geneva.

Simonsen stated that "the U.S. position is that the Brazilian Government should freeze fiscal export incentivess--which are basically the exemption from the payment of the tax on movement of merchandise (ICM) and the finished goods tax (IPI)--during a "reasonable," still unspecified, period of time, which would be followed by a gradual elimination of these incentives with a view to their total abrogation at the end of 5 years."

Simonsen added that "there is something similar underway as a result of an agreement signed by myself and then-Treasure Secretary William Simon in May 1976: the elimination of incentives for shoe and leather bag exports to the United States.

The U.S. Government agreed to give up surcharges in exchange for the gradual elimination of incentives which will have to disappear by the end of this year."

Simonsen stated that even though Bergsten is trying to obtain reciprocal gestures from exporting countries in exchange for U.S. acceptance of the damage clause, there is no U.S. pressure against Brazil, "nor would such pressure be tolerated." The minister also stated that after reading the text of the speech made by the U.S. Treasury secretary in New York on 9 May, he had reached the conclusion that this statement has been reported incorrectly by the news agencies, and that in fact this speech did not imply any pressure against Brazil, but was merely a statement of the Carter administration's well-known position toward the problem of export incentives.

Asked whether the Brazilian representative to the Finance Ministry-Treasury Department Consultive Group, Francisco Dornellas--who recently met with Fred Bergsten in Washington for 2 days of talks--had brought back any proposals from the assistant secretary for international affairs, Simonsen stated that all the options are being discussed by the two governments "in one single bloc."

AZEREDO OUTLINES VIEWS TO OAS ASSEMBLY

PY241600Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Washington, 23 Jun--Brazil reaffirmed here today its respect for human rights, its position in favor of a new international economic order and its repudiation of terrorism.

During the informal talks between foreign ministers, which are taking place within the context of the OAS assembly, Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira referred specifically to these three subjects.

Azeredo da Silveira said that Brazil is in favor of the idea of international cooperation for consolidating human rights, but that it must not only include aspects of a legal and political nature but also economic and social aspects.

As an example of the latter, the foreign minister mentioned nutrition, health, education, employment and personal security.

He indicated that the concept of human rights contains in an inseparable form political, economic and social components because economic development, which creates and distributes wealth, has demonstrated that it is essential for insuring the enjoyment of human rights.

Regarding the need for creating a new international economic order, the foreign minister recalled that his country, in view of not having an autocratic economic policy, depends on the rules and conditions of international economics for its development. Consequently, he emphasized, the protectionist and discriminatory policies in the international field, which are a constant obstacle for Brazil's economic development, harm the efforts of our government at the level of fully exercising human rights of an economic nature.

Finally, Azeredo ratified his country's condemnation of terrorism "because it is considered to be incompatible with our perception of civilized men who are seeking to achieve the common objectives of progress and harmony."

The foreign minister expressed his satisfaction that a work group has taken up a Brazilian suggestion that a project be drafted for a convention on terrorism in general, but much more complete than the one at the 1971 Washington convention.

GEISEL INTERVIEW WITH JAPANESE DAILY

PY2617342 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jun 78 p 6 PY

[Text] Tokyo--In an interview published here on Sunday by the daily NOBUTAKA SHIKANAI, President Ernesto Geisel stated that Brazil does not seek possession of nuclear weapons but added that the country desires to put an end to foreign dependency in the field of nuclear energy.

The Brazilian president stated: "We have to develop technology which will allow us to reprocess nuclear fuels in order to end our dependency on the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the FRG." But they hope to prevent Brazil from developing "irrational" technology and stated that Brazil "signed the 1967 accord--Tlaltelolco treaty--aimed at a denuclearized Central and South America." He emphasized: "I cannot understand why these nuclear powers are trying to prevent other nations from having access to nuclear technology. Brazil certainly does not intend to acquire nuclear weapons. It does not have any funds for such projects." Geisel also recalled that nuclear proliferation can be avoided through the IAEA.

After saying that disagreements between Brazil and the United States with regard to the nuclear question must not be allowed to become a serious bilateral issue, Geisel stated that relations between the two nations have been favorable and emphasized that the two have maintained close economic bonds. In commenting on Brazil's relations with Cuba, Geisel disregarded the possibility of his government's reestablishing diplomatic relations with this country, relations which were severed in 1964.

Geisel reasserted that there is no reason for his government to reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba because "Havana continues its irrational intervention in domestic affairs of African nations, using the liberation of the African people as a pretext."

MDB LEGISLATORS ATTACK GEISEL'S PROPOSED REFORMS

PY270232Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] President Geisel submitted to Congress this afternoon the proposal on political reforms--accompanied by a preamble--which he announced to the nation last Friday over radio and television network.

This constitutional amendment will go into effect as of 1 January 1979.

Senator Evandro Carreira [Brazilian Democratic Movement, MDB, Amazonas State] today criticized the proposal on political reforms submitted to Congress today by the president of the republic. Carreira regarded this proposal as just another government effort designed to jeopardize the MDB's campaign for the 15 November election.

Carreira believes that the government is promising the people something which it will enforce only if the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] wins the elections. Therefore, he regards the reforms as the government's attempt at deceiving voters.

Carreira rhetorically asked: Who could believe in the government's sincerity after it enforced the April Package through a decree last year, and after other unfulfilled promises made by previous revolutionary governments?

After commenting on current political issues, Carreira said that if the government really had good intentions, it would enforce the political reforms immediately, as it did with the judicial reform [as heard]--which he considered defective.

Carreira was supported by MDB Senators Marcos Freire, Gilvan Rocha, Leite Chaves, Lazaro Barbosa, Agenor Maria and Itamar Franco.

In the Chamber of Deputies, several MDB deputies today expressed their views on the proposed political reforms submitted by the executive branch. Emphasizing that Article 155 of the proposal would jeopardize union freedom and autonomy, Deputy Alceu Collares [Rio Grande do Sul State] stated that the reforms are contrary to many interests of Brazilian workers.

Deputy Odacir Klein [Rio Grande do Sul] stated that this is a superficial, nominal reform, because it would not allow them to have access to the benefits stemming from their own work.

Deputy Fernando Coelho [Pernambuco State] stated that through this reform, the government merely seeks to counter the national demand for the constituent assembly and, therefore, to prevent the people from expressing their views on the political and economic models.

Deputy Otacilio Queiroz [Paraiba State] believes that through this reform, Institutional Act No 5 will be incorporated into the constitution under the guise of a state of emergency, which elicits concern over the possibility of institutionalizing arbitrariness.

MDB VOTES TO BACK REDEMOCRATIZATION FRONT

PY240310Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--In response to the appeals made by Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro and Senator Magalhaes Pinto, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] has decided--by a 46 to 6 vote--to offer its ticket [legenda] to the National Redemocratization Front.

Deputy Tancredo Neves, MDB leader in the Chamber of Deputies, has announced that by 5 September the MDB will have decided whether it should call a national convention to discuss the party's participation in the electoral college which will elect the future president of the republic.

MDB SENATOR MONTORO PROPOSES DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY230117Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Senator Franco Montoro [Brasilia Democratic Movement, MDB, Sao Paulo State] today announced that he had submitted to Congress a proposal for the direct election of governors, vice governors and all senators, to be effective as early as 15 November.

He stated that direct elections are in keeping with constitutional tradition and are essential to a democratic regime, without which there can be no true development. He maintained that the artifically created minielectoral college [referring to state electoral colleges] excludes the people from the decisionmaking process, stimulates fraud and even threatens the country's security by eliciting weak governments.

Montoro said that even the presidential candidate of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, advocates direct elections--although not for this year.

The following senators expressed support for Montoro's proposal: Leite Chaves, Gilvan Rocha, Orestes Quercia, Paulo Brossard [MDB leader in the senate], Itamar Franco, and Magalhaes Pinto.

Commenting on Magalhaes Pinto's statement that during his tour of the country he became aware of the people's desire to participate in the election, Montoro said that this proposal was inspired by Pinto's presidential platform. Montoro added that in addition to Magalhaes Pinto, this proposal had been endorsed by seven ARENA senators.

FIGUEIREDO FAVORS DIRECT ELECTION OF GOVERNORS

PY261611Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jun 78 PY

[Text] General Joao Baptista Figueiredo has said in Rio de Janeiro that he is favor of direct elections for state governors and that they might be restored during his term in office. When asked by journalist how he will maintain contact with the people once he becomes president, General Figueiredo replied: "I will continue being myself. I will talk with everybody. I might just walk into a bar, ask for a beer and then ask people how they feel about the government."

COUTO E SILVA CONTENDS REBEL FRONT ILLEGAL

PY270316Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Text] On delivering the proposal on political reforms to Senator Petronio Portella, president of the National Congress, Gen Golbery de Couto e Silva, chief of the presidential civilian household, stated today that the National Redemocratization Front is illegal because there can be no political organizations other than political parties.

General Couto e Silva also rejected the candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro for the presidency and indirectly admitted that he expected the Brazilian Democratic Movement to support the proposal on political reforms.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL GROUP TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER

PY210558 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2000 GMT 17 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 17 Jun--The Brazilian Committee for Amnesty has conducted a census of Brazilian exiles abroad and came to the conclusion that in Europe alone there are more than 6,000.

This was disclosed by Tramaya Benjamin, the committee's secretary, who arrived last night in Rio from Stockholm and announced that in October 1978 an Amnesty International Mission, headed by Thomas Hannarberg, will visit Brazil.

CUBILLOS TERMS LANDAU'S DEPARTURE UNTIMELY

PY262342Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos will return to Santiago on Thursday. The foreign minister is now in New York City meeting with the Chilean delegation to the United Nations, which is headed by Ambassador Sergio Diez. The minister spent 1 week in Washington, D. C., where he attended the eighth OAS General Assembly. He spoke before the assembly last Saturday. The Chilean Foreign Ministry released at noon today the text of Minister Cubillo's statements regarding the summons for consultations of U.S. Ambassador George Walter Landau.

The foreign minister said that Landau's summons by the Department of State is just another of its usual practices. However, he added, the Chilean Government feels that the trip will be productive despite its untimeliness. Cubillos emphasized that the U.S. ambassador is well aware of the Chilean position regarding the so-called Letelier case and of the government's wish to continue cooperating in the investigation. He then added that the ambassador's summons did not come as a surprise because it had been insinuated as a means of pressure in the direction which the Justice Department wishes to give to the case.

The foreign minister emphasized that despite this action Chile's policy of respect for legal norms and their dignity will not change. He added that the difference of opinions with regard to the Letelier case are merely procedural differences. He believed that Ambassador Landau's summons and the publicity it received during the OAS assembly was untimely and uncalled for.

Cubillos said that this action makes one doubt whether justice is really sought or if the action was taken with other political intentions in mind. In any case, the action lends itself to ambiguous interpretations.

Finally, Foreign Minister Cubillos protested the fact that the Department of State had not handled the offer of cooperation made through the [Chilean] Justice Department in the manner which had been expected.

LEIGH DOWNPLAYS DELAY OF MATERIEL BY U.S.

PY262143Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The commander in chief of the air force has said that the materials detained in the United States are not of great importance. Gen Gustavo Leigh made this statement during a routine visit to units located in Santiago. Defense Minister Gen Raul Benavides had earlier said that the items detained by the customs office were only accessories and not arms, as had been reported by the press. General Leigh said the materials which are being detained are not important. He also indicated that Gen (Jose Martin Lemas), chief of staff of the Chilean Air Force [as heard], will discuss the subject in detail during the next few days during a press conference. General (Martin) will also discuss the case of the turbines being held in England. These engines for supersonic planes were sent to England for repairs. According to General Leigh, work on them has been completely canceled and it is the duty of the British Government to return the turbines to the Chilean Air Force. Both embargoes have been instigated by leftist political activists.

SEVEN ARRESTED DURING CLANDESTINE MEETING

FY231932Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile--The Interior Ministry confirmed this morning the detention of seven persons who are now at the National Investigation Center.

This information is included in a brief official communique issued by Commander Enrique Montero, Interior Ministry under secretary, which states, quote: The following persons have been detained in accordance with Article No 1 of Decree Law No 1887 and through Decree No 9% issued on 22 June 1978. These persons are at present at the National Investigation Center: Marta (?Elizabeth) Vega Patria, Paulina (Leonidas) Silva Donoso, Rigoberto (Belisario) Orellana Avila, Manuel (Antonio) Diaz Silva, Jose (Cruz) Torres Jara, Jose (Manuel) Almarza Bastias and Orlando (del Carmen) Cuevas Tapia. End quote.

Although the brief official communique does not report the causes of detention but only the laws enabling the enforcement of this measure, it has been learned from other sources that these persons were surprised yesterday afternoon while holding a clandestine meeting at lot No 10 of settlement La Herradura in the (?Pelvin) sector in the locality of Penaflor. Furthermore, it was learned that another 10 or 13 persons were able to escape from this meeting when carabineros officers entered the lot and proceeded to make the arrests.

According to some reports, carabineros found propaganda pamphlets and a film entitled "United Nations," which was sent to someone named Mariana. It was also learned that the Vicariate of Solidarity has submitted a petition of habeas corpus in favor of the persons who were detained.

Further Details

PY232333Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 23 Jun 78 FY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 23 Jun--It was reported here today that three members of the Chilean Catholic Church and four peasant leaders were detained by order of the Interior Ministry. The three church members belong to the Vicariate of Solidarity of the Santiago, Chile, archbishopric and were arrested with the peasants in Penaflor, 30 km south of this capital.

It was learned that the vicar of solidarity, priest Cristian Prescht, presented a petition for court protection (habeas corpus) to the courts.

Those detained are agronomist Marta Vega Patria, rural teacher Paulina Silva Donoso, chauffeur Jose Torres Jara and peasant leaders Manuel Diaz Silva, Rigoberto Orellana Avila, Jose Almarza Bastias and Orlando Cuevas Tapia.

BRIEFS

1978 EXPORT FIGURES--Chile exported products worth $968 million up to 26 May of this year and imported products worth $902 million for the same period. Export of copper and its byproducts reached $522 million. [Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Jun 78 FY]

EL ESPECTADOR COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON CARTER'S PRESENCE AT OAS

PA2700153Y Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Jun 78 p 2A PA

[Editorial]

[Text] The presence of the President of the United States at the Pan-American Union for the opening of the 8th OAS General Assembly is in itself genuine proof of his desire to improve the "low level" of the existing relations between the United States and its neighbours and partners in the south. We remember when the so called Pan-American Conferences, which were held every 10 years whenever possible, received great buildups reminiscent of some of the pompous customs found on other continents. The system of holding annual assemblies was established in the Buenos Aires protocols in 1967, out of a plausible desire to make them more timely and to take away some of their pompousness. Unfortunately, the meetings became bueaucratic and routine and were relegated to the status of events of tertiary importance.

For a long time, U.S. presidents apparently did not even realize that there were OAS General Assembly meetings, while some newspapers did not even bother to carry a report on them. Even the U.S. secretary of state would feel he was doing OAS a favor by lackadaisically attending its opening and closing sessions and reading his speech when his turn came to do so. We realize that the course of events will not necessarily be changed by the elimination of formalities. Nevertheless, Carter's presence at the OAS is significant and enhances the meeting and its decisions in the eyes of the public in his own country and the rest of the hemisphere.

Current U.S. diplomacy coincides with the position maintained by Latin America's and the Caribbean's most responsible sectors that the OAS should not be allowed to languish but that, on the contrary, in spite of all its faults, it should be raised from its current prostration. Carter has made this possible by firmly upholding his foreign policy based on human rights and connecting it to economic and social rights as a response to the clamor from Latin America and Third World countries.

Apart from its inherent nobility, the cause of human rights supported by Carter has had more than one beneficial effect on the world. More than one unscrupuluous ruler has been restrained from attacking his adversaries because this could cost him the superpower's favor. More than one group of daring coupists have had to contain themselves once they realized that it is no longer enough to claim to be unconditionally pro-United States and to publish some anticommunist propaganda in order to gain the favor of powerful circles in Washington. Something has been achieved by decelerating the arms race in some countries and, in general, on behalf of human dignity and against government persecutions. However, such policy needs to be more precise, because even good ideas, when too general, run the risk of fading away or of being misinterpreted.

As regards U.S. bilateral relations, it is only natural that that country should reserve the right to choose its own friends and that now the guiding criterion in choosing these friends is not which among them are the most loyal, but which of them respect human rights the most. But the defense of these rights, be it at a worldwide or regional level, requires clear legal guidelines and effective instruments for their implementation. President Carter is optimistic about the progress made in this area at the meeting held in Grenada, and he also attributes some importance to the meeting recently held in Panama, where the presidents of the countries with better grades in the area of human rights--Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela--as well as the chief of government of Jamaica, which also has good grades--acted as witnesses to the signing of the treaties. To begin with, one would have to see if after his resounding international victory General Torrijos gives any sign of heeding requests that he improve his attitude toward his opponents.

For the abovementioned countries, the commitment to improve the OAS is serious, but the majority of the organization's members do not show the same zeal for the human rights policy. Happily, now that it has the United States on its side, this policy has stopped being the Cinderella it often was before the Carter era.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LEAVES FOR EUROPE, COMMENTS

PA261750Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Colombian President-Elect Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will hold a meeting today with [words indistinct]. The Liberal statesman began a visit to the old world yesterday, where he proposes to go to Spain, Greece and Italy.

Turbay Ayala has asked liberal leaders to allow the participation of spokesmen of the former Llerist movement in the leadership of the Colombian Congress. Important statements to this effect were made by the president-elect yesterday before leaving for Europe.

The new chief of state said that he does not wish to interfere in the formation of the leadership of the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. He said that the only thing he was suggesting to the Liberal leaders in Congress was to allow the participation of the two old sectors, Turbayists and Llerists, in the composition of the leadership of the two chambers. He also pointed out that the party must avoid political confrontations with Conservatives, adding that [passage indistinct].

BETANCUR COMMENTS ON INCOMING ADMINISTRATION

PA261753Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Belisario Betancur says that he will not be in opposition to the incoming administration simply for the sake of confrontation. But, he assured his followers that he will be swift to criticize everything he deems to be harmful for the people of Colombia. He announced that the National Movement will maintain a watchful eye to insure that the government fulfills the commitments it made with the political sector of which he was the leader in the recent elections.

Speaking on Cadena Radial Super's Grandes Reportajes program, Belisario Betancur pointed out that the National Movement will maintain a watchful attitude so that the next administration will fulfill the commitments it made with the sector he led and with all Colombians.

He reiterated that he does not plan to maintain under any circumstances connection with the government of Dr Turbay Ayala because he owes himself entirely to the National Movement, a position that he will hold permanently.

He added that he did not aspire to any leadership post in the Conservative Party because he would dedicate all of his energy to the activities of the National Movement.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE IMPORTS SUSPENDED--Bogota--As a result of the grave deficit in Colombia's trade balance with Japan, the government today decided to suspend the import of all long-lasting Japanese consumer goods. As of today, cars, motors television sets and a number of other luxury items cannot be imported from Japan. Last year, Colombia had an $80 million trade deficit in its transactions with Japan. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 78 PA]

CANDIDATES COMMENT ON RECENT MILITARY COMMUNIQUE

PA230014Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Three presidential candidates and Osvaldo Hurtado, vice presidential candidate of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], have criticized the armed forces communique which was released yesterday. All maintained that they have not criticized the armed forces as an institution, but rather the military chiefs who are governing the country.

Presidential candiates Abdon Calderon, Huerta Rendon and Rodrigo Borja Cevallos and CFP vice presidential candidate Osvaldo Hurtado all affirmed that criticism which is made in politics is criticism of politicians and that if the military were restricted to their specific functions, the politicians would have nothing to say about them.

Democratic Left candidate Rodrigo Borja said: We cannot constrain our criticism of the deficiencies of this or any other government. It is the risk run by rulers who must be subject to the judgment of the public.

Raul Clemente Huerta of the Liberal Party said: Criticism of the government in power has never failed to exist during an electoral campaign.

Economist Calderon Munoz of the Alfarist Radical Front made even stronger comments. He said: The armed forces have no right to ask the politicians and presidential candidates to be moderate in their language or to ask not to be criticized.

Osvaldo Hurtado, vice presidential candidate on the Roldos Aguilera ticket, said: It is legitimate and advantageous, even in a dictatorship, for actions to be analyzed and judged by the public.

The political comments made yesterday are in reference to an armed forces communique which rejects criticism of the institution by politicians and warns that the armed forces will take measures to defend the honor of the military. So far, there has been no comment from Sixto Duran Ballen, candidate of the Constitutionalist National Front, or the candidate of the Leftwing Broad Front.

The Social Christian Party of Ecuador, the party of architect Sixto Duran Ballen, presidential candidate for the Constitutionalist National Front, has said that it is up to the national armed forces to create a climate of peace and tranquillity for the total fulfillment of the plan for the legal restructuring of the state, allowing all the country's political forces to enjoy the greatest freedom of expression and political action. Dr Luis Ponce Palacios, president of the Ecuadorean Social Christian Party, made these comments regarding the communique issued by the council of armed forces officers:

[begin Ponce Palacios recording] The armed forces pledged to guarantee, to endorse the fulfillment of the plan for the juridical restructuring of the state. This responsibility is two-fold: First, it is up to the armed forces, as those responsible for the plan, to guarantee, to stimulate and to promote a real, thorough and complete fulfillment of this plan. On the other hand, there is the responsibility of the civilians and, in general, politicians as protagonists in the fulfillment of the plan to return to constitutional order.

Therefore, we must repeat that it is necessary for the armed forces, in fulfillment of this commitment--in which their prestige is at stake, and with their prestige, a very important part of the political, social and spiritual organization--to insure that all political organizations, political parties and political leaders will have full freedom to broadly and clearly express their opinion regarding the various circumstances which emerge during the process.

It is precisely those opinions, at times favorable and at other times critical, of the positions of the armed forces government that will create the proper climate for arriving at a democratic regime.

Therefore, when the political parties criticize and comment within the framework of sincerity and within the bounds of the law--not within bounds which are imposed, because we cannot accept this, but rather within the bounds of the law and prevailing circumstances--they are not attacking either the honor or the integrity of the armed forces. [end recording]

NAVY INCREASES SURVEILLANCE OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA262221Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean Navy will increase its surveillance of national territorial waters to defend our sea wealth from the depredations of pirate fishing boats.

According to the statements of the captain of the port of Manta, the necessary steps have already been taken to defend the 200 miles of Ecuadorean territorial waters in the face of possible action by pirate fishing boats from the United States and Japan, which have had to cut back their activities in Central American waters due to the migration of fish schools to Ecuador, where the climate is more agreeable to them.

The capitain of the port of Manta affirmed that foreign ships now in Ecuadorean territorial waters are there legally.

PERUVIAN, CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PA231615Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Jun 78 p 5 PA

[Joint declaration signed in Lima on 16 June 1978 by Peruvian and Chilean Foreign Ministers Jose de la Puente Radbill and Hernan Cubillos Sallato, respectively, on the occasion of latter's visit to Peru 14-17 June 1978]

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos Sallato visited Peru from 14 through 17 June 1978 at the invitation of his Peruvian colleague, Jose de la Puente Radbill.

During his visit, he was received in audience by President Division Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti.

Both foreign ministers maintained a broad and positive exchange of views on issues of mutual interest and were pleased to confirm the excellent status of the friendly relations between their respective countries.

As a result of their talks and motivated by a mutual desire to insure a stable and fruitful relation between the two countries, the foreign ministers agreed to sign the following joint declaration:

The foreign ministers of Peru and Chile are pleased to declare that this meeting contributes to strengthening the friendly bonds between the two countries which, by virtue of their proximity and the high purposes of their respective governments, are bound to reach a greater understanding by harmonizing their interests and through a dynamic cooperation which will benefit their peoples.

They confirm their countries' support for the principles of international law that rule relations between states, particularly the self-determination of peoples, the sovereign equality of states, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, territorial integrity, faithful compliance with agreements, the ban on the use of force and the peaceful solution of international controversies. They likewise agree to declare that respect for the sovereign right of each people to choose the political, economic and social system most suited to their national reality constitutes the indispensable basis for the harmonious and fruitful development of international relations.

They renew their coinciding views on the purposes and principles that inspired the creation of the United Nations and on the need to support that organization's efforts for peace and international security and the establishment of a new international economic order which will promote the speedy progress of the developing nations.

They also express their support for the North-South dialog underway through the UN plenary committee and their agreement to bolster it so that it may yield positive results for the developing nations' advance toward the democratization of international relations within a more just world system.

They reiterate their confidence in the work being carried out by the UN special assembly on disarmament and declare their wish for an agreement based on solid foundations which will lead to general and total disarmament under effective international control. They stress the need for nuclear disarmament as the first stage of a comprehensive and realistic disarmament program and emphasize their opposition to weapons of mass destruction, such as chemical and bacteriological, already banned by international agreements and point to the need to establish guidelines for conventional disarmament within an international framework that will guarantee peace, security and development.

The regional initiatives on behalf of this objective were most satisfying, particularly the steps taken in this respect on the basis of the Ayacucho declaration, an instrument which indicates the common determination of all signers to carry out an effective limitation of arms within the extended subregional context.

By the same token, they declare that the treaty on the ban of nuclear weapons in Latin America constitutes an effective instrument on the continental level to ban nuclear weapons.

They express their strong opposition to any type of colonialist or neocolonialist policies in their various forms and from their various sources of origin as well as all forms of racial discrimination.

They agree on the adivsability of culminating the reorganization process of the inter-American system in order to consecrate the principles which shall give a new dimension to American relations in accordance with the political, economic, social and cultural conditions.

In that respect, they agree on the need for the Latin American countries to establish a common stand on hemispheric cooperation in order to establish a constructive dialog with the United States of America.

They give their strongest support to the efforts of the international community in defense of human rights throughout the world, particularly to those regional initiatives designed to promote and enforce those rights in America, within an integral concept that will give preference to the economic, social and cultural rights of man.

They firmly reject the alarming increase in terrorism in all parts of the world and condemn this practice, which is designed to break up the foundations of the social and legal order required for the stability of the international community, so seriously threatened today.

They renew their full support for the purposes and principles of the maritime zone declaration signed in Santiago in 1952 by Chile, Ecuador and Peru, expressing their satisfaction with the consistent and constructive form in which both countries, along with Ecuador, have conducted their maritime policies, particularly in view of the close coordination of their positions at the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, which is favorably gaining general recognition for the 200-mile maritime thesis proclaimed in that declaration.

They confirm their conviction that the future convention on the law of the sea shall contain an international regime for the exploration and exploitation of the international zone of the seabeds, recognized as the common patrimony of mankind, and that it will set forth the joint participation of all nations for its use and benefit, protect the developing states and the producers of minerals on the mainland from the adverse effects of indiscriminate exploitation of such minerals, and contribute to the sound development of the world economy.

Both countries confirm their most ample support for the tripartite maritime system represented by the South Pacific Permanent Commission and their decision to closely cooperate in every aspect within the organization's field of action particularly in connection with scientific research and the conservation of the marine environment and reiterate the advisability for that organization to bolster its efforts to establish new, similar undertakings.

They agree that international credit and finance organizations must adhere to their norms and objectives in adopting decisions and must support the financial and credit needs of the developing countries without discrimination and without making excessive demands that are detrimental to the goals for which these organizations have been created.

They agree that united efforts must be made to eliminate the protectionist practices of the industrialized powers and that these practices are in contradiction with the spirit of the charter of economic rights and obligations of the states and with the UN declaration on a new international economic order. The two sides also note that these practices are very harmful to the economies of the developing countries.

They reaffirm the position of the continent as stated during the VII CECON [as published] meeting in Santo Domingo which demands the abolition of the growing commercial protectionism that is affecting traditional Latin American exports.

Finally, they state their concern over initiatives promoted in the United States which are aimed at the application of restrictive measures on the import of copper. They also note that they are certain that the authorities of that country will not adopt measures that could seriously affect the economies of Peru and Chile.

They state their firm support for the integrated program of basic products and for its common fund and agree that the prompt implementation of this program will benefit the developing countries identified with the objectives of the new international economic order.

They agree that their governments will continue to maintain an active participation in international forums in order to propitiate the local development of science and technology in the developing countries as a fundamental contribution to the new international economic order without detriment to the sources of knowledge already in existence.

The two parties state their firm support for the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) as well as their determination decidedly to contribute to its strengthening.

They recognize the special importance of the economic integration of Latin America by means of the various regional and subregional organizations created to promote the development of the Latin American countries.

In this regard they believe that there is an urgent need for reorganizing the Latin American Free Trade Association so that it may have the basic mechanisms that will permit the fulfillment of development requirements in order to promote regional integration.

They also note the interregional development being promoted by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) as a factor contributing to the implementation of integrationist objectives.

They agree that reciprocal trade can be expanded on the basis of the appropriate instruments and the application of new mechanisms that will stimulate this type of trade. In this regard they reiterate their support for the proposal of creating bilateral chambers of commerce that will promote the initiatives of the business sectors in the two countries.

They also state their satisfaction with the agreements reached between the central banks of Peru and Chile in an effort to establish a reciprocal line of credit of $10 million. The governments of the two countries have offered this line of credit to finance the exportation of capital and durable goods.

They also reaffirm the decided support of their governments for the mixed Peruvian-Chilean cooperation commission, which was established by means of the notes of 17 September 1976.

In analyzing the details of the very important achievements made during the three meetings which that commission has carried out so far in regard to economic, commercial, technical and cultural cooperation, they decided to accelerate the work that will lead to the approval of the agreements and the implementation of the recommendations and understanding agreed upon which contribute to the diversification and greater strengthening of bilateral relations.

For the purpose of increasing tourism between Peru and Chile, they signed an agreement on tourism and the transit of passengers, their equipment and vehicles and agreed to adopt the necessary measures to obtain a greater exchange of information on this subject and as well as to promote projects of mutual interest.

For the purpose of promoting stronger ties between the border towns and of providing adequate facilities for transit between the two countries, especially in the standardization of safe-conducts [salvo conductos] issued by Peruvian and Chilean authorities, they signed a new agreement on the transit of persons in the border areas.

Within this same spirit, they state their decision to grant the best possible conditions of residence to Peruvians in Chile and to Chileans in Peru. For this purpose they agree to promote the study of an agreement on social security between the two countries.

They reaffirm the need to promote cultural activities between the two countries--aware of the importance of the objectives of the cultural exchange agreement signed recently by the governments of Peru and Chile--and commit themselves to work for the prompt ratification of this instrument aimed at intensifying Peruvian-Chilean relations in the fields of culture, education, science and technology.

In this regard they reiterate the offers made by the delegations of the two countries to the III meeting of the mixed Peruvian-Chilean permanent cooperation commission that took place in Lima from 2 to 5 May 1978 which were included in the initial program of cultural activities signed at that time and designed to be carried out and increased every 2 years.

Finally, they agree on their desire to maintain a constant dialog on matters of mutual interest by means of frequent and direct personal contacts in order to reach, through diplomatic channels, the goals that inspire this joint declaration.

His Excellency Mr Hernan Cubillos Sallato, foreign relations minister of Chile, expressed his gratitude for the invitation and the warm hospitality he received during his visit to Peru and invited His Excellency Mr Jose de la Puente Raúbill, foreign relations minister of Peru, to make an official visit to the Republic of Chile. This invitation was accepted with special pleasure.

The present joint declaration is signed in Lima on 16 June 1978.

[Signed] Foreign Relations Minister of Peru His Excellency Jose de la Puente Radbill

Foreign Relations Minister of Chile His Excellency Mr Hernan Cubillos Sallato

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DRASTIC EXPENDITURE REDUCTIONS

PA250259Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 25 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 24 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian Government today announced here a drastic plan of reduction in state expenditures that will include a reduction in embassies [reduccion de embajadas] and official personnel abroad.

In addition to the reduction in embassies, legations and other offices abroad, the plan envisages the curtailing of trips abroad by public officials except when such trips are absolutely necessary and are authorized by three ministers.

The measures also include a ban on the purchase of vehicles for private use by state organizations and the reduction of state vehicles and fuel expenditures. Foreign currency expenditures will also be limited.

These dispositions are included in the austerity plan decided on to confront the economic crisis in Peru.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF FOREIGN DEBT ANNOUNCED

PA262235Y Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 17 Jun 78 p 1 PA

[Text] Peru's foreign debt amounted to $8,273,600,000 as of 31 December 1977, according to preliminary estimates of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The amount covers both long, and short-range disbursements, the statistical charts indicate.

The long-term debt amounts to 6,139,700,000 soles and is broken down into public and private sectors.

In the public sector, the debt amounts to $4,813,900,000. This covers the central government, public enterprises, other public sectors and the Central Reserve Bank.

The private sector debt, which amount to $1,325,800,000, covers national and mixed enterprises and direct investment enterprises.

The short-term foreign debt amounted to $2,133,900,000. It covers import and export credits, financial credits and the banking system.

In addition, it covers the Central Reserve Bank, the National Bank, and commercial and development banks.

Total debt disbursement [adeudamiento desembolsado] amounts as of 31 December 1977 are recorded in the general directorate of public credit of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES POLITICAL ACTIVITY PLAN FOR 1980

PY240038Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 23 Jun--It was reported here today that Uruguayan political activity, now suspended, will be reactivated during the first half of 1980, a year and a half before the presidential elections.

Nicolas Storace Arrosa, president of the Electoral Court, told the press that the political parties will then have a new statute which will control their functioning and the behavior of their men in the government.

Storace Arrosa indicated that the Council of State is studying a draft regulation to assure that in the future the parties act democratically but not become instruments of power for particular persons or groups.

He added that under that statute each party will update its own list of members, who will elect, through direct vote, party candidates and officials.

Also, the president of the Electoral Court stressed that to guarantee good future operation of the political parties, the court will control internal party elections.

Storace Arrosa reported that the purge of voter lists and the updating of the disqualification record are practically finished.

Resignations and discharges from the armed forces and police have also been updated, since active duty members may not vote in the upcoming elections.

Presidential elections, with participation of the two traditional parties and a single common candidate approved by the armed forces, will be held in November 1981, 10 years after the last elections held in Uruguay.

In a second stage, new elections are to be set for 1986, with the participation of several candidates for the presidency.

PEREZ SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR DEPARTING U.S. ENVOY

PA270154Y Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 23 Jun 78 pp 1, 25 PA

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez has hosted a farewell dinner for former U.S. Ambassador Viron Vaky at La Casona.

The dinner at the presidential home was attended by personalities from the government and the private sectors, directors of public communications media, the dean of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the National Congress.

The head of state said that during his years as ambassador Viron Vaky was intimately connected with a policy of joint action by the United States and Venezuela in defense of democratic values and principles.

He said that the occasion was more pleasing "because we know that Ambassador Vaky is leaving Venezuela--which gives us a feeling of disappointment because of the friendship we have formed with him--to accept a high position closely connected with the struggles which we are waging in Latin America."

We are proud, and here our disappointment turns to joy, added the president, that he will become under secretary of state for Latin America. I sincerely believe that Ambassador Vaky has earned that position by exemplifying President Carter's policies. His conduct, his relations with the Venezuelan Government have gone beyond the requirements of protocol. Our relations, our talks have not been limited to diplomatic exchanges; rather, we have been motivated by the desire to implement a Latin American policy that will help us and guide us toward the democratization of Latin America.

President Perez added that many of the meetings he held with Ambassador Vaky were not held in Miraflores Palace or on official workdays but on Saturdays and Sundays and that the subjects discussed and the style of the discussions were not those traditionally found in diplomatic exchanges.

"This rapprochment has been sincere and very important to the goals that the U.S. and the Venezuelan governments have set for their hemispheric policies," he said.

President Perez said that there are many areas in which the viewpoints of the two governments differ, but these are not fundamental areas. On basic matters, viewpoints have not only coincided, but the actions of the two nations have been coordinated.

He added that Venezuela feels satisfied and proud of having achieved a relationship based on understanding and cooperation concerning the goals both governments seek with a nation such as the United States.

The president pointed out that, by happy coincidence, the dinner in honor of Ambassador Vaky was being held on the same day that President Carter delivered a speech at the opening of the OAS General Assembly, an event which "gives us deep satisfaction and increases our hopes for what the relations between the United States and Latin America will become."

PEREZ CONGRATULATES COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

PA241508Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0442 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 23 Jun (EFE)--"Colombia and Venezuela will know how to find paths leading toward frank understanding and solutions to problems such as that of the delimitation of marine and submarine areas." The statement was made by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in a note he sent today to Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay.

Upon congratulating Turbay for his victory at the polls in Colombia, Perez stressed "the continued and growing friendship" between the two nations. He also offered Turbay his cooperation in continuing to strengthen the ties between the two countries, which pursue "common goals of progress, social justice, respect for human rights, Latin American integration and a new international economic order."

Stressing the "sincere efforts made in a spirit of brotherhood by the previous governments of the two countries [and] continued by President Lopez and myself" regarding the controversy between Colombia and Venezuela, Perez reiterated to Turbay that "I hope to see you in Caracas to begin the dialog on such an important matter."

ARRESTS MADE IN ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATIONS

PA261716Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Several arrests have been made in the past few hours in the area west of Monagas during the course of antiguerrilla operations carried out by the army. It was reported that arrests were made in Aragua de Maturin, Banco de Posta, and Punta de Mata. Among those arrested are Jesus Girado (Bursual), Jesus Cecilio Espinedo, Luis Rangel, Jesus Maria (Estribi) and Francisco Antonio (Barnes). Others have been arrested but their names have not been disclosed. Monagas Governor Manuel Garcia Barreto said that everything was calm in the region and the arrests were solely for the purpose of investigation.

CHARGES TO BE FILED IN CUBAN PLANE ATTACK

PA270037Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] The military prosecutor has prepared the legal document necessary to file charges against the four men allegedly involved in the attack on the Cuban airplane. The four suspects are Orlando Bosch, Luis Posada Carriles, Hernan Ricardo Lozano and Freddy Lugo, who are being held at the San Carlos Garrison.

NEW ARMED FORCES CHIEFS TO BE SWORN IN

PA270027Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] In a few minutes, President Carlos Andres Perez will swear in the new members of the military high command. The new members of the high command will replace officers who are retiring. Vice Adm Felix Mendoza Acosta will be sworn in as armed forces inspector general to replace Gen Felipe Parra (Galunes). Gen Juvenal Rojas Cordoba will be sworn in as new chief of the joint staff to replace Vice Adm Mendoza Acosta. Gen (Armando Caso Hurtado) will be the new army commander in place of Gen Ernesto [name indistinct]. Gen Alvaro Gonzalez Martins will become commander of the armed forces of cooperation, replacing Gen Luis Andres Gonzalez Mora.

COLUMNIST REPORTS ON SAMUDIO MEETINGS WITH ARIAS, PEREZ

PA270427Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 Jun 78 p 6A PA

["Conciencia Publica" column by Miguel Angel Moreno Gongora: "Arnulfo, Carlos Andres Perez and Samudio"]

[Text] The meeting at Dr Mario Galindo's home between Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, leader of the Panamenist Party, and David Samudio, leader of the Liberal Party, was held in an atmosphere of great cordiality, absolute frankness and deep patriotic conviction. During the meeting, which had been anxiously awaited with interest by all the groups which oppose the current government, they reviewed the country's political, social and economic condition in order to adopt common positions. In an action of patriotic unselfishness, the two political leaders agreed to state their renunciation of all types of immediate political ambitions or aspirations.

No document or declaration was signed during the meeting. This was left for a future date; however, it was agreed that the unity of the two parties must be achieved with regard to the principles of constant struggle for a return to democratic institutionals, political participation and the full exercise of human freedoms. It was clearly established that this was not a matter of establishing a possible electoral program but a patriotic identification that should be based on the principles of justice, harmony, national unity and freedom.

In the atmosphere of the meeting, one could note the desire to bury a past of disagreements, misunderstandings and hatred between the Panamenist and Liberal parties in order to achieve a united understanding to the benefit of the fatherland. It was agreed that the meeting was just the first in a series of meetings which specialists of the two parties will attend in order to eventually draft a public document establishing the basic doctrinal principles of the national union of the opposition. Other organizations will subsequently be asked to join this opposition.

On a different date, a meeting was held between Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and members of the Liberal Party and the Movement of Independent Lawyers. In a detailed and at times dramatic manner, Samudio described to the Venezuelan president a whole series of actions which, he believes, constitute violations of public freedoms and human rights by the current government.

After silently listening to the accounts of the participants, President Carlos Andres Perez did not hide his concern over what he had heard. However, he recognized, from his personal point of view, the Panamanian chief of government's personality and the positive aspects of his actions. Nevertheless, he promised that he will personally intercede to bring the matter up with the Panamanian Government so that the situation described to him will be discussed.

The Venezuelan president also recommended that the opposition be flexible in its actions in order to create a climate conducive to the promotion of a dialog with the government which could lead to a solution of the existing problems. Regarding this, David Samudio told Perez that on several occasions, he had knocked on the doors of the government, seeking a rapprochement in order to hold a patriotic dialog, but that the government had not even deigned to hear him. Samudio said that his actions in this regard have even brought criticism from his fellow party members. He added that he had only done this with the intention of seeking ways to achieve peace and harmony among the Panamanian people rather than to obtain advantages, privileges or benefits for the Liberal Party.

In fulfillment of my journalist responsibility to the public, I have limited myself to recounting, without offering personal comments or opinions, the course of these two meetings so that the public can freely form its general conclusions on these events, which will undoubtedly have far reaching repercussions.

EDITORIAL WARNS OF COLOMBIAN INFILTRATION INTO DARIEN

PA270320Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 Jun 78 p 4A PA

[Editorial: "Our Eastern Border"]

[Text] A brief commentary in the local press about the heated nationwide political debat going on among the candidates for Corregimiento representatives reveals that some of these seats are being disputed between "Darien natives and nationalized Colombians."

This information should serve as a warning, because it demonstrates the extent of the penetration by natives of the other side of our eastern border into that area of the republic. Because of this and other facts, it is important to bring up some considerations we deem necessary and, in fact, urgent.

The Colombian immigration across the Darien border is a longstanding problem to which we have paid little attention. There are two reasons for this immigration, a domestic one caused by the lack of labor in the area and an external one which stems from the U.S. policy--maintained since the birth of our republic--of excluding that mountainous region from the nation's development process and keeping it as a natural defense barrier for the eastern portion of the Panama Canal.

Darien and a large portion of the Atlantic coastline have only recently aroused the interest of the government. This negligence made it possible for natives of Choco Province to flow into Darien at all hours of every day without any real effort on our part to slow or eliminate the movement altogether.

For the most part lacking personal documents, these Choco natives are often carriers of yellow fever and even smallpox, as can be confirmed from Health Ministry records. They are illiterate and extremely poor and have very primitive social morals. They constantly keep swelling the ranks of the "illegal entrants" who in alarming proportions already populate not only distant communities such as Pucro and Paya, but also important towns such as Yaviza and El Real de Santa Maria.

It is not surprising, then, to see them now in areas like Puerto Obaldia, trying to break into decisionmaking political bodies such as the assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. Should they succeed in being elected, it is easy to predict the political orientation that would result from their hardly semi-Panamanian interest.

We believe that the current conflict between Venezuela and Colombia resulting from a penetration similar in essence but of greater proportions in the case of Venezuela should serve as an indication that we must put a stop to this penetration into Darien as soon as possible, in order to avoid its becoming a serious problem between our country and Colombia.

The possible solution lies not only in increasing vigilance along that border, but in encouraging migration from Los Santos, Las Tablas, Chiriqui and Cocle to these lands awaiting the enthusiastic and generous efforts of Panamanian hands to generate wealth from their untapped resources.

PANAMA, MEXICO SIGN TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT

PA2423347 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The Panamanian and Mexican governments have reached an agreement on cooperation between the public and private sectors of the two nations in order to promote trade in all its aspects. Mexican commercial adviser Jose Luis Acristain met recently with Commerce and Industries Minister Julio Sosa, Center for Research and Promotion of Investments and Exports [CIPIEX] Director Ricardo Paredes and representatives of the private sector Ralph de Lima and Dario Sellez in order to organize a visit to Mexico City by a Panamanian delegation.

According to Minister Sosa, Panama exports are valued at $40 to $50 million through the joint efforts of the private sector. It was officially announced that these exports will increase considerably within a year. The agreement with Mexico, said the commerce and industry minister, will promote joint investments to supply the regional markets.

COMMERCE MINISTER OPENS SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

PA2702167 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Panama has been working for the elimination of tariffs and other types of barriers which affect the marketing of national products such as sugar, bananas, coffee and meat, Commerce and Industries Minister Julio Sosa said upon opening a seminar on multilateral trade negotiations sponsored by the ministry and the United Nations.

Sosa said that the elimination of barriers that hinder international trade, especially those that affect the exports of developing countries and significantly contribute to disparities in development, is being intensely debated in international forums.

The seminar at the Chamber of Commerce is being attended by 30 officials of various state agencies and private executives.

UN expert (Murray Gibs) also spoke at the opening ceremony. He stressed that through five regional projects, aid is being given to the developing countries which participate in the multilateral trade negotiations being carried out within the framework of a new relationship.

STATION HAILS TORRIJOS, SUPPORTS REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

PA2620087 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

["Comentario Final" by Osvaldo Gudino Aguilar: "Resumption of the Domestic Tours"]

[Text] The revolutionary government's policy of talking with all the country's sectors in order to become aware of the most urgent problems of the communities and to resolve them where possible has led chief of government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera to resume his tours throughout the national territory. The first province to be visited by General Torrijos and his government team will be Bocas del Toro.

This is a good opportunity to outline certain premises regarding our process, which has just written one of the most important chapters in its existence with the signing of the instruments of ratification, which was the seal of approval by means of which our people gave testimony of their support for Commander Torrijos and the revolutionary government. [sentence as heard]

It is undeniable that our country has lived through crucial moments in the course of the process of change which began on 11 October 1968. The struggle has been and continues to be harsh in terms of the efforts being carried out at all levels to bring about a change of attitude in the mentality of the Panamanian with regard to the needs of our society.

In this regard, the interest in changing the system of education to make the system truly respond to the revolutionary requirements marks the growing emergence of the basic cycles of production which today we can present as the specific results of this process. [sentence as heard]. There are the agroindustrial enterprises which, apart from providing job opportunities to the poorer sons of our people, establish the basis of a new philosophy in the field of production, which traditionally had been directed exclusively toward private interests.

We can say the same thing about the hydroelectric projects which, in a relatively short period of time, will supply energy for our country. These and many other accomplishments could be presented as vivid examples of the achievements of the revolutionary government. However, to continue this policy of change and, above all, to strengthen the revolutionary government, it is necessary for our people to work with true revolutionary conscience and, above all, to implement General Torrijos' guidelines as regards increasing the efforts and militancy to consolidate and deepen the conquests which have been achieved.

General Torrijos' new tour throughout the domestic fatherland must be interpreted, on one hand, from the viewpoint of the needs of the communities. At the same time, the revolutionary government wishes to advance qualitatively, particularly at this time when a great number of problems require the presence of the government team in all parts of the country, a presence which was temporarily postponed because of the attention demanded by the issue of the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

For those who are committed to this process of change, this new tour has great interest because of its implications for our people, who today more than ever desire to reach solutions to their problems by peaceful means while disregarding those who only wish to destabilize the country to achieve particular benefits that are not precisely benefits for the Panamanian people.

BAYANO CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON STUDENT MOVEMENT

PA262219Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The biweekly BAYANO, newsorgan of the Panamanian workers, has condemned the attacks on the student movement carried out by counterrevolutionary groups within the University of Panama.

The newspaper devotes its editorial page to an analysis of the political situation and the conspiracy of the oligarchic sectors against the process of liberation. In this regard, it quotes various local media sources, describing them as the center of this escalated campaign, which has already caused the loss of lives and injuries at the university.

BAYANO outlines its program of struggle in issue No 33, which has a supplement addressed to the Panamanian people.

The newspaper concludes by calling for the firmest and most militant unity of patriotic sectors to prevent a return to the opprobious past that is advocated by the oligarchy and the imperialists.

EL SALVADOR

LABOR MINISTRY THREATENED BY TERRORISTS

PA261836Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1823 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Labor Ministry offices in San Salvador were closed today because of a terrorist threat to occupy them in protest against labor problems. An anonymous caller warned Vice Minister Rene Ivan Castro this morning. Castro immediately went to the presidency to hold an urgent meeting on the matter.

On 10 November the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) occupied for 3 days the Labor Ministry building, which is five blocks north of downtown San Salvador in demand of a solution to several labor conflicts. This was achieved after labor-management talks were held with the participation of Labor Minister Roberto Escobar Garcia, who is currently touring Europe.

Ministry press officer Belarmino Garcia told ACAN-EFE that for the time being the offices are not open to the public and only newsmen can enter. A special guard was posted to prevent the extremists, who remain unidentified, from carrying out their threat.

GUATEMALA

ORANTES RAPS U.S. ENVOY'S STATEMENT ON BELIZE

PA270237Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 2305 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Guatemala City--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes said here this morning that Guatemala will not drop its claims to Belize, contradicting statements by the U.S. ambassador to the OAS. According to Molina Orantes, the hopes of the U.S. ambassador to the OAS that the next Guatemalan government will withdraw Guatemala's claim to Belize must be interpreted as his personal opinion and not as the official position of the U.S. Government. Besides, he added, the statements of that U.S. official before the OAS do not mean that the United States favors the independence of Belize, as might be erroneously concluded.

According to international press reports, the U.S. representative said Saturday that the U.S. Government expects the new Guatemalan government to withdraw Guatemalan claims to Belize in order to facilitate the independence of that British colony. In this respect, the foreign minister pointed out, the position of President Carter's government has been neutral, as shown at the last OAS assembly, when the United States abstained from expressing an opinion on the issue.

A few days ago in Panama, however, the U.S. chief of state declared that the most appropriate way to find peaceful solutions to territorial disputes existing on the continent is through negotiations.

PATROLS INTENSIFIED; COMMISSIONER KILLED OVER WEEKEND

PA261354Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] With the approach of the date for the change of administration on 1 July, patrols by police and army units have been intensified to forestall terrorist actions designed to prevent Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia from assuming power.

It has been reported that leftist and rightist sectors have hatched a plot to generate problems to disrupt the constitutional process.

One of the first results of the military patrols was the discovery of two unexploded grenades on a public street in Guatemala City. Military authorities picked up the grenades and took them to military headquarters. No one has been arrested in connection with the grenades.

Unidentified persons shot to death military commissioner Benedicto (Pivaran) Resinos in the municipality of Nasagua, Escuintla, in the southern part of Guatemala. The unidentified persons used .45-caliber weapons. The commissioner's aide, Donato Florian, was seriously injured.

The attack occurred over the weekend. No one has been arrested.

Security Measures To Continue

PA262001Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] A detailed and careful search of all vehicles entering Guatemala City is continuing. Cars are being searched by police authorities as part of the strict security measures ordered by the president to prevent new outbreaks of terrorism. The police are looking for arms and also asking for identification from persons in automobiles when they consider it necessary.

BRIEFS

NEW CONGRESS PRESIDENT--Jose Trinidad Ucles Ramirez has been elected president of Guatemala's National Congress for the 1978-79 period. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 15 Jun 78 p 9 PA]

OIL EXPLOITATION CONTRACTS--Guatemalan President Kjell Laugerud Garcia has signed contracts authorizing the Hispanic Petroleum Company and the Guatemala Getty Oil Company Incorporated to carry out surveying and exploitation of oil deposits in the country. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 16 Jun 78 p 10 PA]

HONDURAS

BUSINESSMEN DEMAND RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

PA262031Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1853 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Businessmen of the northern coast of Honduras have asked for a speedy return to a constitutional government "emerging from the will of the people to reinstate the nation's ethical values."

Rodolfo Pastor Zelaya, president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industries, the nation's most important, stated on Sunday that he expected the government to "at once set aside its animosities and guarantee a lofty political campaign."

He called for a prompt political battle that will end in authentically free elections so that "a truly representative government with the nation's best children, without distinction, will emerge." The businessman made the statement while participating in the opening of a farming-industrial exposition in San Pedro Sula.

He also indirectly referred to the most recent narcotics incidents and the kidnaping of a wealthy married couple in which it has been implied that several militarymen are involved.

The president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce added that, in the face of the events we are witnessing, Honduras "urgently needs an ethical rehabilitation, the resurgence of values which characterized our forefathers and which heralded the battles for independence."

Pastor Zelaya also proclaimed the need to continue to defend the principle of free enterprise since, in his opinion, it has generated the flourishing of the industrialized nations of America, Europe and Asia.

SULA TIEMPO ASKS FOR JUSTICE IN FERRARI CASE

PA262318 San Pedro SULA TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Jun 78 p 6 PA

[Editorial: "We Have the Corpus Deliciti, Now What?"]

[Text] The discovery of the remains of the Ferrari couple does not signify the end of this extraordinary case in the criminal history of our nation but rather the beginning of a new phase which must lead to a full explanation and the identification of all those implicated.

This case cannot end with an unsatisfactory and meaningless sentence, as happened in the case of the Los Horcones crime.

The crime on the San Jorge farm must be investigated exhaustively not only to mete out the deserved punishment but also to find its immediate and remote causes.

This investigation must include not only the circumstances under which the crime was committed and who did it but why state security organizations have operated without certain clues, acting so uncertainly that they gave the impression they would not have tried to find out the truth if it had not been for the pressure exerted by the information media.

How was the drug Mafia organized and expanded?

How could that nonregistered company grow without the support of allies in the security institutions?

This must all be included in the investigation of the macabre discovery in the well on San Jorge farm near Tegucigalpa. Authorities must answer the questions of a public which lived in tension during the long hours of the operation conducted to recover the victims' remains.

The punishment of the criminals who kidnaped and murdered the Ferraris and threw their bodies into the well must be just. Nothing must diminish it.

The crime was committed with full premeditation. It was well planned and executed. Everything necessary was at hand. And to conceal it not only was a tomb improvised at the bottom of an artesian well but it was necessary for the authors to commit other crimes, such as the Ulua crime. Everyone who knew something about the affair had to be killed.

All this indicates that the crime was the act of an organized band which in criminal circles is called the Mafia. It encountered no obstacles from security authorities. On the contrary, there has been talk of protection and coverups by persons in certain important posts.

This part has not been clarified yet, and we are still awaiting the high-level commission's report.

The existence of this organized band, which has already shown what it is capable of in the Ferrari case, is the public's chief concern at this moment.

But let us suppose something very unlikely, that all those responsible are caught. What should the military high command do about the security institutions so that no shadow of doubt or suspicion falls upon it?

There has to be a healthy change regarding security policy.

The Ferrari case, with all its implications, must lead to a critical examination to discover why the entities which are supposed to stop drug trafficking permitted it to grow and multiply until it managed billions.

This penetration at various levels has not been controlled even though there is reason for the public to believe that security institutions were involved, as well as, naturally, those sectors of the society addicted to the distribution and use of drugs.

The authorities' responsibility does not end with the identification of the bodies of the victims and the punishment of the criminals. The military leadership must rectify the policy of controlling everything related to the immediate causes which led to the Cerro Grande crime and to other crimes that are equally alarming because of the coldness with which they were committed.

The Ferraris were only one aspect; the rest remains to be done.

NICARAGUA

CASE AGAINST '12' TO BE DISMISSED

PA262038Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Government prosecutor Remundo Romero Chaves has said that he will not push the case against "the 12" anymore. When asked if he intended to pursue the case against the 12, he answered: What for? He then revealed that the case will apparently be filed.

An arrest warrant was out for the 12 for six crimes, including rebellion, but the Masaya appeals court subsequently annulled all that was done by Guillermo Diaz Cuadra, including the arrest orders.

HIGH SCHOOL STRIKE SPREADS AS MORE SCHOOLS JOIN

PA270046Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2305 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Managua--At least nine schools in Managua today joined the high school students strike as the strike movement spreads throughout the country.

Some school buildings have been occupied by the students, who have displayed posters along the fences surrounding the buildings referring to the indefinite nature of the strike. Students encountered opposition from administrators and professors in some schools, although no incidents have yet been reported.

The general strike was ordered by the high school students association and the student groups of each school. Some of the schools on strike are: Vicente Cervantes, Nacional de Comercio, Ramirez Oriena, Cristobal Colon, Andres Bello and others. The strike is affecting some 10,000 students.

FSLN INFILTRATION OF UDEL CLAIMED

PA270334Y Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 23 Jun 78 pp 2, 44 PA

[Text] It was revealed yesterday that the Democratic Liberation Union [UDEL] is a political action organization controlled and directed by subversive elements of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

Marco Antonio Cruz Perez, an active UDEL member and a teacher, appeared in the Jinotepe district court. Cruz Perez, who was being widely mentioned in the news media, made a confession about his activities within the FSLN and his infiltration into UDEL.

In his preliminary statement, Cruz Perez spontaneously confessed--that is, without being cajoled, coerced or threatened--that he had taken courses at an FSLN school of military-political training in Costa Rica and that he made contact with subversive elements in Jinotepe and Diriamba. He said that his training in Costa Rica was on security measures, on how to assemble and disassemble weapons such as grenades and .45-caliber pistols, and on how to throw fragmentation grenades. He added that there were 13 men and 4 women at the training school and that his code number was 7.

Cruz Perez said that he left Nicaragua by road on 16 May and returned on 14 June 1978. He said that he was supposed to resume his subversive activities in the country. He stated that he has participated in UDEL demonstrations and meetings for the past 3 months.

Cruz Perez' statements, made before eyewitnesses first and then repeated before the Jinotepe district judge, confirm that UDEL is infiltrated, controlled and directed by communists. This should be a warning to conscientious citizens so that they are no longer deceived by communist tacticians who are using them as instruments to achieve their goals, which destroy the human personality.

BRIEFS

COAL DEPOSIT DISCOVERY--Managua, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Roberto Vega, Nicaraguan National Light and Power Enterprise (ENALUF) vice president, today reported the discovery of coal deposits of commercial importance in a zone between the central region and the Atlantic coast and in the northern region. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2117 GMT 17 Jun 78 PA]

MALMIERCA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN ALGIERS

FL261817Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1603 GMT 26 Jun 78 FL

[Text] In Algiers Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reiterated today that our country advocates a political solution to the Eritrean problem within a framework that recognizes the people's rights in a united Ethiopia. At a press conference, Malmierca stated that this old and complex situation is now being used by reactionary forces to attack the Ethiopian revolution. After recalling that at the beginning the Eritrean people's struggle against Haile Selassie's feudal regime was practically unknown, the Cuban foreign minister stated that it is now supported by the same ones who previously condemned it.

Malmierca stated that he went to Ethiopia in response to a call from that government to fight alongside it against the Somali aggression and that our troops will continue defending that nation's territorial integrity.

At the press conference Foreign Minister Malmierca stated that there is presently underway in Ethiopia a process of social transformation working for the well-being and justice for all those who are living in the country.

In regard to accusations against Cuba made by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, Malmierca reiterated that there are no Cubans in Zaire. Cuba not only did not intervene in the events in Shaba, but it does not agree with actions by the former Katanga [as heard], he said after indicating that this fight is not following the best path for the peoples of the continent. Politically, Malmierca stated, the events in Zaire do not favor African unity and they are harmful to Angola, a country that needs peace and stability to recover from the war wounds and develop its economy.

In answer to a question on whether the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination had been discussed at the last nonalined Coordinating Bureau meeting held in Havana, Foreign Minister Malmierca emphasized that Cuba supports the struggle being waged by that people. Nevertheless, he denied that Cuba was acting as an intermediary between Algeria and Spain in regard to a statute on the Canary Islands and lamented that certain Spanish papers were misinforming on the subject. Malmierca criticized Western press agencies which, besides distorting the number of Cuban combatants in Africa, avoid reporting that there are more Cuban doctors and teachers on that continent than the number of our country's diplomats throughout the world.

Malmierca, who will leave Algeria today following a 4-day visit, reported that his visit to that country takes place within the framework of the old and close relations between the two states.

African Involvement Defended

PA261505Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1347 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Algiers, 26 Jun (AFP)--There are more Cuban doctors and teachers in Africa than employees in the 80 delegations [as received] which Cuba opened throughout the world. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stated here today.

The Cuban foreign minister is in Algiers to talk with Algerian authorities mainly about the preparation of the summit meeting of the nonalined movement which will be held in Havana next year.

In addition to doctors and teachers, Cuba sends technicians to Africa notably in construction, he added. "There are also combatants," the foreign minister added. "The latter were deployed at the request of recognized and legitimate governments, victims of foreign intervention which threatened their territorial sovereignty."

"If there had been no reaction, this would have meant a hard blow not only to those peoples but also to Africa as a whole," Malmierca went on.

"For instance, if Angola had been dismembered and the South African troops had occupied Luanda, racial discrimination would have reached the Congolese border. If Somalia had occupied Ethiopia's Ogaden, the Somali expansionists would have been tempted to follow suit in Kenya and Djibouti," the foreign minister said.

The essence of Cuba's cooperation with African peoples focuses on the objectives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). He added: "Above all, we want to prevent a rectification by force of the borders left behind by colonization."

"The current attempt at recolonization in Africa on the part of the old colonial powers supported by imperialism is inspired on completely opposite objectives," the Cuban foreign minister continued.

He reaffirmed that Havana opposed the Katangese attack on Zaire's Shaba Province because for the Cubans the first and foremost consideration is assurance of peace and progress in Angola because that attack drew attention away from the necessary support for the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and because any clash between African states should be avoided.

"The imperialists and their lackeys are preoccupied with the growing role of the nonalined countries on the international scene. They would prefer to see the movement disappear, but since they cannot achieve that, they do all they can to weaken and divide it," the foreign minister remarked.

Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko's decision not to attend the Havana meeting is part of the plan to sabotage the conference and, consequently, harms the nonalined movement, he added.

Mobutu Charges Denied

LD262022Y Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Algiers--Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister, has once again denied the accusations of Presidents Carter and Mobutu concerning Cuban intervention in Shaba. In a press conference called on Monday a few hours before leaving Algiers, Mr Malmierca said that it was not "legal or moral" reasons which stopped Cuba from helping the opponents of Mobutu, as the latter did not hesitate to arm and finance the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA] and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in their attempt to oppose the independence of Angola; Cuba's attitude was motivated by political reasons, as it would not want an armed confrontation of African countries.

Recalling his country's position following the accusations of interventionism in Zairian affairs made against Cuba by General Mobutu, Mr Malmierca said:

"Mobutu's statements are not new. A year ago he made similar accusations and he knew that they were false, as neither in 1977 nor now have we had any links with the Katangan organization which took part in the actions in Zaire. The U.S. Government, as well as Mobutu, alleged Cuban participation in the supply of military materiel and the transport of armed units from Angolan territory to Zaire.

"We even explained precisely the reasons for our refusal to take part in this operation, and it is not motivated by moral or legal questions. It has been established that for more than 2 and 1/2 years, following the attempts to break up Angola by the racist South African forces, the Mobutu regime financed different counterrevolutionary groups such as the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, the FLNA and UNITA in order to try to install a puppet regime in Luanda. "This is why," Mr Malmierca continued, "we consider that President Neto has every right to act in legitimate defense and to undertake similar actions against Zaire and that Cuba, as an ally of Angola, is justified in supporting these actions. Cuba did not do so because it is not motivated by moral or legal reasons; it is motivated by political reasons. We do not believe that armed actions against Zaire correspond to the interests of African peoples.

"Also, it is our opinion, first, that it is necessary to avoid armed confrontation between African states; second, that it is necessary to promote peace in Angola and to insure the integrity and tranquillity of its borders in order to allow it to recover from its war wounds and to develop its economy; third, these actions (the invasion of Shaba), contribute toward distracting attention from the main task, which is solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia, of Zimbabwe and of South Africa. "This is why," Mr Malmierca continued, "we not only did not support these actions but opposed them.

"Recently Mobutu stated that he is holding Cuban prisoners. Let him show them. Of course, he can kidnap a Cuban or have the help of exiled Cubans--if this is the case it would only be a new lie.

"We believe that Mobutu has the rare privilege of being one of the most discredited leaders in the world and that his allegations serve only to hide his internal difficulties and to facilitate NATO intervention, not only to preserve his regime but also to open up the road of the recolonization of Africa by the former colonial powers."

"In Ethiopia, if Somalia had succeeded in occupying the Ogaden, this would have represented not only a serious blow to the Ethiopian revolution but also a threat to the other neighboring countries: Kenya and Djibouti. This would have meant changes of border by force."

"Our action takes place in the context of the main aims of the OAU for the liberation of peoples, the elimination of colonialism and respect for the borders inherited from colonization."

Finally, replying to a question on Eritrea, Mr Malmierca said:

"We have expressed our position on the need to work to find a just political solution to this question. We believe it must be conceived within the framework of the recognition of the rights of the people within a united Ethiopia. It is true that this is an old and complicated problem.

"In the past of the aims of the Eritrean people had very little support, despite their struggle against the feudal regime of Haile Selassie.

"Finally, the revolutionary changes which have taken place in Ethiopia make a real solution for all the inhabitants of the country possible. It is true that positive revolutionary forces have given their aid to the Eritrean fight, but it is nonetheless true that other reactionary forces have only helped the Eritreans in order to attack the Ethiopian revolution. So, if Ethiopia were to undergo another attack, our troops will be ready to defend its territorial integrity," Mr Malmierca said in conclusion.

Departs for London

FL261924Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 26 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelazsiz Bouteflika, seven other ministers and the vice president of that country's National Assembly have attended a farewell luncheon held in Algiers for Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Present were the ministers of primary education, higher education, tourism, justice, information and culture, finance and commerce, and other Algerian Government officials and Cuban Ambassador Raul Barzaga.

Isidoro Malmierca today ended a 4-day visit to Algeria after having met with President Houari Boumediene and several members of the cabinet. Shortly before leaving for London, the Cuban minister praised the high level of relations between the two countries. The Cuban foreign minister also labeled his visit to that Arab country as satisfactory. Afterward Malmierca left Dar el Beida airport of the Algerian capital.

ARNALDO MILIAN TOURS VILLA CLARA PROVINCE

FL242208Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2119 GMT 24 Jun 78 FL

[Excerpt] Arnaldo Milian Castro, member of the Politburo, Secretariat and Council of State, recently visited miscellaneous crop enterprises and the textile plant under construction in Villa Clara. He also toured Valle de Yabgu in Santa Clara, Sagua and Quemado de Guines, places at which he was interested in the cultivation of tubers and vegetables and in the yields and status of the plantings. Milian also visited the Santa Clara textile construction project accompanied by Carlos Piz Delgado, member of the Central Committee and its first secretary in Villa Clara Province. This project should be completed by December, a year ahead of schedule. Both leaders could see the advances made the projects visited, which have had high production results.

PARTY MEETING HELD IN CIEGO DE AVILA PROVINCE

FL241648Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The third plenum of the PCC in Ciego de Avila Province has agreed to salute the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks by completing technical and economic plans, especially by cleaning all the sugarcane areas of the province. The meeting was presided over by Rafael Valdes, party first secretary in the province. Work done since the second plenum was reviewed. Among the topics studied were the fulfillment of the general education plan, an analysis of the completion of the sugarcane harvest--in which Ciego de Avila produced 104,800 metric tons of sugar, more than in the previous sugarcane harvest--the results of the 11th World Youth and Students Festival preparatory tasks, and the status of the implementation of the economic planning and management system.

BARBADOS

APPEAL MADE FOR MORE RECEPTIVE U.S. THIRD WORLD POLICY

PA242331Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2124 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Washington, 24 Jun (LATIN)--Barbados today urged the United States to adopt a more receptive attitude toward the interests of developing countries and criticized the protectionist trade measures of the Washington government.

"My government is deeply concerned over the continued adoption by the United States of protectionist measures" detrimental to Third World countries," Barbados External Affairs Minister Henry Forde said.

The unilateral actions taken by the United States "will have serious repercussions on the region's exporting countries," he said during an OAS plenary session held here.

"My government urges the United States to assume a more receptive attitude toward the interests of developing countries in the region, especially those at economic disadvantage," Forde said.

After praising the United States and Panama for the signing of the new canal treaty, he appealed for a solution to the problem of Belize, an English colony aspiring to independence and over which Guatemala claims sovereignty.

"Let us hope that this decolonialization action," he said in reference to the signing of the canal treaty, "will become a positive influence on the negotiations aimed at removing the last vestiges of colonialism in the continent and will bring an independent Belize into our community of nations."

"Only by finding a just and lasting solution" to the problem of Belize's self-determination "and satisfying the legitimate aspirations of its people can we insure peace and justice in our hemisphere," he added.

ADVOCATE-NEWS ATTACKS CASTRO FOR ZAIRE INVOLVEMENT

FL242045Y Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Jun 78 p 4 FL

["Commentator" editorial]

[Text] Who do you want to believe, Jimmy or Fidel? Now that credibility has become the issue as the two ideological rivals, President Carter of the United States and Premier Castro of Cuba-via-Moscow, call each other liars over the delicate matter of who did what to whom in Zaire, the world is left to make its own judgement on what, if anything, Havana had to do with the recent invasion of Zaire's copper-rich Shaba Province.

According to the Moscow-Havana line, as enunciated by our local Cave Hill Soviet propagandist, Cuban troops are in Africa to help indigenous Africans free themselves from that communist bugaboo, "capitalist-imperialism." Why then would it be so hard to envision Cubans in Angola, where at least 20,000 of them "keep the peace" for Agostinho Neto? They can help him stay in power with his minority Marxist government by killing off the majority opposition and train "anti-imperialist" Katangese dissidents for their Moscow-financed venture to capture mineral-rich southern Zaire for communism.

If one examines the record, Castro has lied consistently from the beginning about the celebrated and inflammatory Cuban role as Russian mercenaries in Africa. First, he denied that there were any Cubans in Africa at all, then he denied that they were playing a fighting role in Angola. He subsequently has denied all sorts of facts about Cuban involvement in the Horn of Africa and Eritrea.

In other words, Fidel, as a professional Marxist, learned to tell lies at the knee of his university Marxist mentor and has been prevaricating regularly ever since, not that Fidel isn't capable of occasionally telling the truth as he recently did to Barbara Walters in admitting that he had 3,000 political prisoners in Cuban jails. But his use of either truth of fiction is determined strictly by the tactical realities confronting him at the moment.

Thus, if his venture is a failure, he has nothing to do with it. Whereas, if perchance it succeeded, he crows from the house tops about his involvement in "liberating" the people.

Carter, on the other hand, probably couldn't tell an official lie if he really wanted to or even needed to in the national interest. Being a man of apparently strong Bible-thumping religious convictions, he doubtless would recoil at saying that Cubans were involved in training and supporting the Zaire invasion if he didn't have a fat secret file in his hand detailing the extent of the Moscow-Havana scheme to undermine the Government of Zaire and put "socialists" in the driver's seat.

What is obvious to observers at this point is the hot water Castro has got himself into with the Carter administration over his puppet role in covering the tracks of the Russian bear in Africa. The questions is, how much longer can Moscow get away with its brazen efforts to take over strategically vital Africa via the "socialist liberation" route without arousing a long dormant Uncle Sam, still smarting from his defeat in Vietnam?

Or will poor old uncle just keep turning the other cheek to accommodate communism wherever it raises its murderous head?

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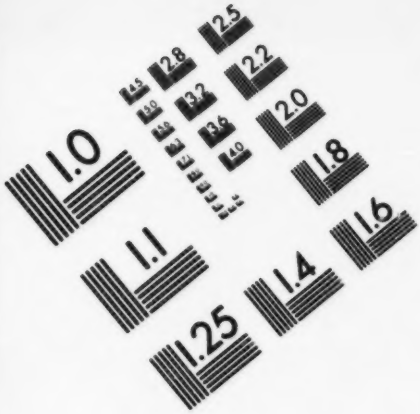

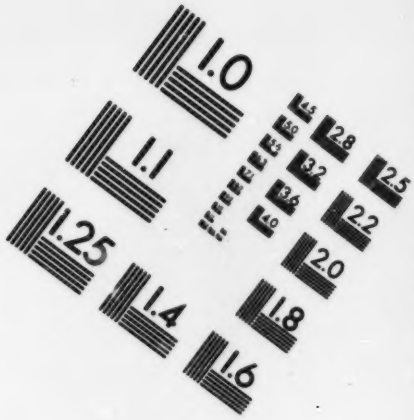

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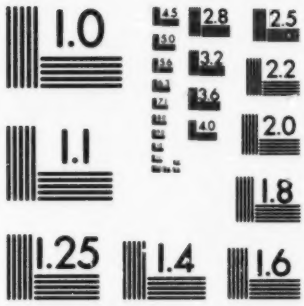

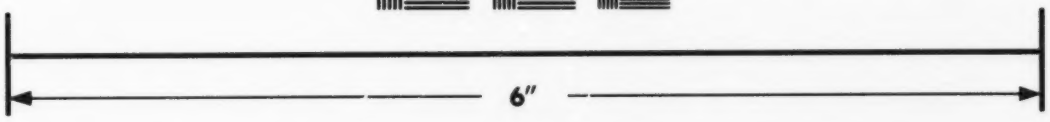

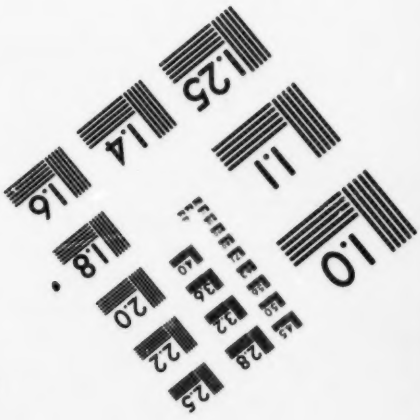

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